

THE PATRIOT CASTELAR'S FIRST WORDS.

The King of Spanish Orators Fervently Addresses the American People Through the Journal on the Pending Crisis with the United States.

To Hearst, the Journal:

Madrid, March 4.—Emilio Castelar has broken his silence in favor of the Journal. In the first heat of excitement the great patriot and statesman positively declined to express opinions publicly in Spain or elsewhere. He said he considered silence the most patriotic attitude in the grave crisis, which he deeply lamented, as he believed Spain had done nothing to justify the expression used in the United States, much less the intervention of that country in her affairs.

To-day he granted the request of your correspondent, singling the Journal out to be the medium of the only expression that he cared to make to any one, though besieged by requests, especially from America. He kindly dictated the exclusive statement in the following form, saying that it embodied his thoughts upon the disturbed situation:

"Numberless Americans have cabled to me asking my opinion, as you have done. I beg that all of them will consider this as an answer in reply to your questions.

"I may say that I consider any negotiations respecting Cuba between Spain and the United States should be declared. I judge the situation serious, but if the insurgents are not recognized as belligerents the Spanish Revolutionary Republican party can do nothing internally, as they are completely disorganized, but in case an international conflict should be provoked, I should give all the assistance in my power to the Government.

"You say America hears me. I believed so once, but advancing age has dispelled the illusion.

"You do not, and I affirmed you would not, recognize the insurgents. I still believe President Cleveland will not do so and that you will support him.

"You will not violate international law, as your Parliament has done, with a declaration for recognition of belligerency, which attacks the principle of non-intervention proclaimed by your democratic traditions.

"Were you to support your Parliament you would cause us to hate you with all the intensity of which our race is capable. Your President cannot possibly hear the words of your Parliament.

"To call undisciplined hands an army, to speak of cabecillas without permanent or possible residence as being a Government, to apply to nomad juntas the term 'legislature,' to call that a navy which is a collection of unbanded filibustering ships—to do this is to derogate all principles of human law in order to justify impertinent interference in the conflicts of our exclusive sovereignty.

"To do this is also to assist a criminal revolution, which builds all its hopes on foreign help and desires to make Cuba subject to aliens. Such an error and crime as your representatives contemplate are so enormous that if you perpetrated them you may pay dearly for them, because God and mankind cannot tolerate such despicable outrage on the part of mercantile interest and brutal force against universal justice.

"Your war-loving oligarchy wishes to transform your industrious people into a warrior nation, but a conqueror republic would perish there as it did in Greece through Alexander, as in Rome by means of Caesar, and as in France, owing to Napoleon. Such a Republic bent on conquest would end the sooner if it dashed itself against an unconquerable people like the Spanish, who care not a jot for a twenty year's war is necessary, but there shall be no war between us.

We are brothers by the ties of history and democratic institutions. Franklin, Washington and Lincoln were benefactors of mankind, and cannot be converted into Xerxes, Pharo and Aldia, the scourges of God. The Mayflower, which we Republicans bless, cannot be divorced with blood, that ship that carried the Pilgrim Fathers, all anxious to apply the Sermon on the Mount to the New World.

Recover your senses as you did during your dispute with England. Do not allow it to be said that you withdrew from an encounter with those who are strong, but persist in attacking those who are weak. Those who have mistakenly thought us weak and attacked us were dashed against a valor whose chief quality was not fury, but constancy.

"We would not be alone either. Seeing our sons in America attacking us to the heart, the nations would revolt and do for the Spaniards, who are the fathers of American civilization, what has been done for the Greeks and Italians, who are the fathers of European civilization. Do not invoke the Monroe Doctrine to falsify it. That doctrine condemns European reconquest in America, but acknowledges the sacred possession of Europe, especially in Spain, especially in West Indies, which, tending apart from the new continent, suggest and represent the union of Europe and America as the Greek archipelagoes, typifying the union of Europe and Asia.

"European interests demand that the West Indies serve as a common ground of both continents. You are alone in the world. Your producers need exchange and will find better market in Spanish Cuba than if Cuba were your colony."

It is agreed at Senor Castelar's request that this statement shall not be published in Spain until Sunday.

Senor El Duñen, the Foreign Minister, gave out a statement of the sentiment of the Cabinet expressed at to-day's meeting, saying it is the unanimous belief of the Council that the attitude of the United States already begins to react in Spain's favor, since popular feeling in America is nothing like so generally against Spain as at first, or as was originally feared to be the case.

Of course your readers will clearly see between the lines that this reasoning of the Ministers is due to the messages of more and more agreeable character which come from Minister Dupuy de Lome, at Washington.

The reasons El Duñen gives for his resignation to-day are universally approved. Although he is to be succeeded by his predecessor, the Duke of Tetuan, no distinct change in the policy government is anticipated as a consequence.

It is true that the Duke of Tetuan favored Martinez Campos's policy in Cuba and disapproved of his recall. How he will digest Weyler's future operations, if he carries them out according to the letter of his numerous proclamations, is a question, but the entire nation is now solidly behind Captain-General Weyler, and whoever looks for moderation on the part of the partially German General is doomed to disappointment.

Many of the leading ladies of the Madrid aristocracy have resolved to organize a league. They will name it after Isabella, the Catholic. The purpose of the Isabella Católica League is to be the raising of funds to be used in the event of war with the United States.

The Government continues to receive numerous offers from shipping circles agreeing in case of war to fit out vessels to act as privateers under letters of marque.

It is understood that one very considerable offer of ships is by a person who communicates with this Government from the United States.

"It is impossible to subject Cuba to your rule, as Cuba is favored with the spirit of independence. It would be impossible for you to keep Cuba, for she is as democratic as Spain. I say this—I, who belonged to the generation that suppressed the slave trade, slavery, religious intolerance, the old colonial regime and proclaimed the liberties the world admires.

"The Cuban insurrection broke out at the instant when the unanimous vote of all parties had just given Cuba liberal laws, and we were preparing to give her wide decentralization, self-government and all possible free trade.

"You were born to clear the skies of the thunder of war. Let us have peace. You cannot expel Spain from America because, even though America were submerged under the ocean, the wakes of the caravels of our discoverers would shine across the waves and the winds would forever sound eternally the name of the creator—Spain. EMILIO CASTELAR.

CUBAN SENTIMENT STRONG

Senators Insist Upon the Actual Independence of the Island—Olney Said to Favor Spain.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary Olney, it is said, represents the anti-Cuban influence in the Cabinet, and is opposed to the cause of the insurgents. His sympathies are believed to be with the Spanish side of the controversy. The present fear of the Secretary of State, it is reported here, is that the President will yield to the pressure of Congress and the demand of the people that Executive recognition be extended to the Cubans.

During the absence of the President from Washington last night, Secretary Olney made public, through a trusted friend, a statement of what, in his opinion, the status of the Administration ought to be on this burning question. This statement, which was practically dictated by the Secretary, and which appeared in the Journal, presented his own views rather than those of the President and the other members of the Cabinet. In making the arguments as to why the United States should or should not recognize the insurgents, Mr. Olney went beyond the line of the President's position. While, as has been stated, the President holds that the time and conditions are not yet ripe for the recognition of the Cubans, he is willing, however, to concede that the patriots of that island may fight their way to a status that will warrant this Government in extending them a friendly hand.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day recommended non-concurrence in the House resolutions, and asked for a conference. The Senate acted on this suggestion, and Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Yesterday there was a strong sentiment

in the Senate in favor of concurring in the House resolutions, but this morning the Senators decided to non-concur and ask for a conference.

Mr. Sherman, immediately on the assembling of the Senate, reported the action of the committee and requested that a conference be asked. There was a division of sentiment in the committee, the majority holding that the House resolutions were not as strong as the Senate resolutions, and that the language was in some respects ambiguous.

This was charged especially with reference to the second clause of the House resolutions, wherein it is stated that "the only permanent solution of the contest, equally in the interests of Spain, of the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the choice of the people of Cuba," etc. It was maintained during the argument in committee that under such a resolution this government would be committed to a settlement of the trouble by Cuba on the basis of an agreement of any sort with Spain that permitted Spain to still retain her control and domination of the island.

The actual independence of the island was insisted upon as an essential feature of any resolution that may meet the final concurrence of the two houses.

It is believed that there will be no trouble in the Committee of Conference coming to a satisfactory conclusion on the text of the resolution.

The publication purporting to explain the precise attitude of the Administration undoubtedly influenced the Senate to put the subject into conference. Secretary Olney's statement tended to create the impression that there was no prospect of Executive action in favor of the Cubans. It will be observed that the Senate conferees are all pronounced friends of the Cubans. The selection of Senators Lodge, Sherman and Morgan to conduct the conference with the representatives of the House makes it plain as proof can be that the Senate intends to prepare for some positive and af-

firmative action. In the speeches delivered in the Senate last Friday the three Senators named as conferees took advanced ground in favor of according some substantial help to the Cubans. The House will also appear as its conferees members who are on record as determined friends of Cuba, and should the course of the Administration indicate a purpose to daily with the question or delay action beyond reasonable limits, the result will be the adoption of a joint resolution by both branches of Congress.

It is felt by leading members of the House that the President can be depended on to do what is proper, and that the action of the two houses in passing resolutions favorable to the Cuban insurgents gives him the endorsement of those bodies should he deem proper to issue a proclamation of belligerency.

But will he take such a step? That question was put to-day to a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats in the House. The Republicans claimed to have no knowledge of the Executive's intentions and said the only person competent to speak with intelligence upon the subject was Mr. Cleveland himself.

The Democratic leaders were equally uncertain. In their opinion the President will study the situation carefully and if he should be satisfied from the official correspondence that Weyler proposes to inaugurate a reign of terror in the island, he will incline more strongly to accord the insurgents belligerent rights than would otherwise be the case. It is not believed that under any circumstances he will act upon the matter for several weeks, should he do so at all.

It is asserted that the opposition to the resolutions would have been greater in the House had not a yea and nay vote been taken. One Southern Representative of marked prominence said to-day that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution calling upon their members of Congress to support any proposition expressing sympathy with the Cubans and that he voted for the resolutions, therefore, because, as he expressed it, he did not desire to fly in the face of his constituents.

SHOULD SETTLE OLD SCORES.

A Paris Suggestion for France and England to Back Up Spain Together.

London, March 4.—The Mail Mail Gazette Paris special makes the statement that the Venezuelan and Brazilian disputes with England and France should be solved by the two European powers quickly, in order to give both a free hand to back up Spain in the Cuban question. The writer asserts that the British and French Ambassadors at Madrid have both signified friendly feelings, but the joint action of the two countries must await the settlement of the Egyptian question.

Excellent authorities assure me there is absolutely no likelihood of truth in the statement that the British Government dare not back Spain, because four Englishmen in five sympathize with the Cubans, though my informant says no doubt the latitude of speech in the Senate has created a momentary sympathy with Spain.

BLOWN INTO THE RIVERS.

Colonel John R. White and a Light Engineer Take Dangerous Baths.

While standing on the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street late yesterday afternoon, Colonel John R. White, the newly appointed superintendent of the city houseboat for poor lodgers, was caught by a strong gust of wind and blown into the river. It was with great difficulty, owing to the masses of floating ice, that he was rescued. When taken to Bellevue Hospital it was at first thought he could not recover, but after several hours of careful attention the Colonel was able to leave the institution.

At the time of the occurrence Superintendent White and Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure were returning from an inspection of the new houseboat. They had scarcely stepped upon the dock when the terrific gust of wind struck them. They were about ten feet from the edge of the dock and it seemed that the wind fairly lifted both men off their feet, carrying them helplessly toward the edge of the dock as if they were bits of paper.

Commissioner Faure in some manner fell just as he reached the edge of the dock, but Colonel White was carried on over the stringpiece and landed in the water. Hugh Conway, who is employed as an engineer on the lighter Airie, lying at pier 45, North River, was caught by a gust of high wind as he was crossing a narrow plank from the dock to the Airie and blown into the water. Two blasts of wind struck him. The first caused him to reel, but he recovered himself, and was crouched in the act of getting down on his hands and knees to complete the journey across the plank when the second puff toppled him over into the icy water.

Daniel Walsh, of No. 83 Irving street, Brooklyn, heard the engineer's shout, and rushed Conway out, just as he was going down for the third time. The engineer was unconscious when taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, but it is said that he will recover if pneumonia does not set in.

Amusement Notes.

A fancy dress ball will be given for the benefit of the Ballet Girls' Association at the Terrace Garden, March 26. Professor L. Dore will introduce some new dances.

The successful presentation of "For the Crown," by Forbes Robertson, at the Lyceum, London, has given additional interest to Edward Vroom's performance in the same play at Palmer's. This is Mr. Vroom's last week in this city. During his tour he will present Joan Balaclava, "The Pilgrims," and "The Pilgrims."

Charles H. Hopper has finished a new song entitled "An' Der Gang is On Ter Me," which he will introduce in "Chimmie Fadden" at the Standard.

Julia Marlowe-Tabor's appearance at Palmer's next week will be the first in several years. She and Robert Tabor, have prepared for an elaborate production of "Romeo and Juliet," which will occupy the first week of the engagement.

"La Seraglio," a vaudeville burlesque, full of music, dancing and wit, will be the main feature of the "Theatricals" opening Monday night. Koster & Bial's old music hall has been completely transformed into a new vaudeville temple.

The second Graham concert will be given at the Academy of Music Sunday night. Maggie Cline, J. Aldrich Libby and Al H. Wilson are among those billed to appear.

Another of Rice's barbeques will be seen at the Grand Opera House next week. "1492," revised and brought up to date, is to be produced for the first time on the West Side.

The Old Guard will attend the performance "Gentleman Joe" at the Bijou Theatre to-night.

BLOWN FROM A ROOF AND A TRAIN.

Aged Charles Schneider a Victim of Yesterday's Heavy Wind.

Hurled Twenty Feet Away from the Building by an Unexpected Blast.

Died from Internal Injuries Before an Ambulance Could Arrive.

WAS ESTRANGED FROM HIS FAMILY.

He Had a Wife, a Son and a Daughter, Whose Whereabouts Are Unknown—Was Sixty-four Years Old.

Charles Schneider was blown from the roof of No. 1013 Sixth avenue, yesterday, and received injuries from which he died within a few minutes.

John F. Adams, accompanied by Schneider, went to the roof about 9 a. m. yesterday. They found that the troughs leading to the escape pipes had been filled with snow, preventing the escape of the water.

A FATAL GUST OF WIND. Adams told Schneider to wait on the roof while he went down after a couple of buckets with which to clear the troughs. Before going he warned the old man not to venture near the edge of the roof. He was gone about fifteen minutes, and when he returned, Schneider was missing. Before he could make an investigation he heard a woman's screams from a house across the alleyway. Adams looked down and saw Schneider's body lying in the snow.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street station were notified and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned. When it arrived, twenty minutes later, Schneider was dead. Dr. Cook, the ambulance surgeon, made an examination and said that death resulted from internal injuries. The body was taken to the Morgue.

FELL TWENTY FEET AWAY.

Several clothes lines were stretched across from the rear walls of the building occupied by Adams to that of Mrs. Lambert. The top one was broken. Schneider had evidently struck it in his fall. There was a bruise across the bridge of his nose, which, it is believed, was caused by coming in contact with the line. The only other wound on his body was an abrasion on his right side on which he struck the ground.

The body lay about twenty feet from the building, a fact which confirms the theory that Schneider was blown from the roof. The police say that had he accidentally lost his balance the body would have fallen under the building. The clothes line, which was within a few feet of the roof, was broken at a distance of twenty feet from its fastening in the side of the wall, and it was at this point that Schneider came in collision with it.

SEVERAL CYCLONE EXPERIENCES.

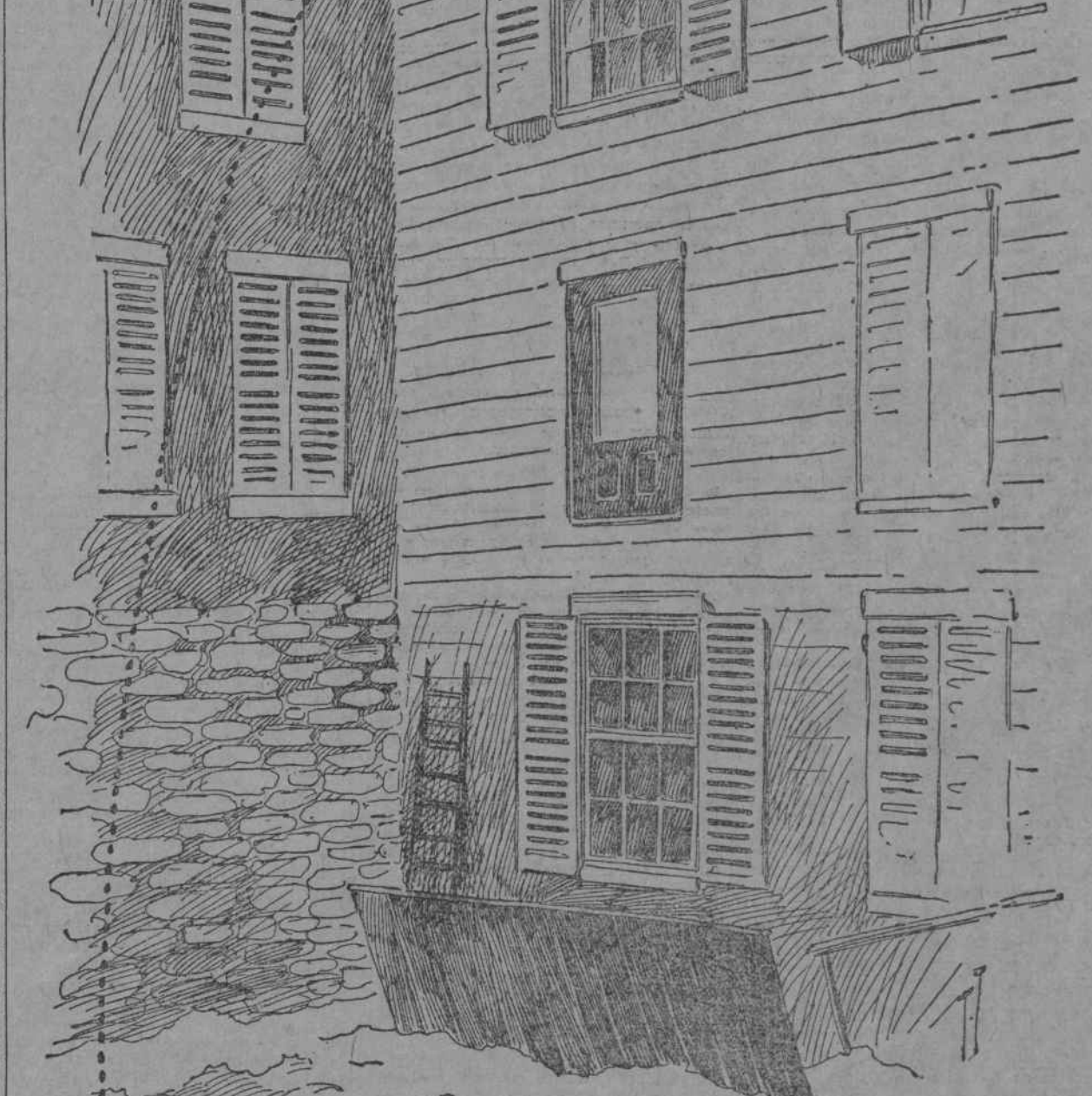
Men Badly Injured by the Force of the Wind.

William Garrity, an aged longshoreman, living at No. 60 Light street, while closing a storm door at the head of a roof stairway yesterday, was knocked down by the slamming of the door and seriously injured. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was found that several of Garrity's ribs were broken and that he was suffering from other injuries.

John Morrison, sixty-eight years old, of No. 35 Market street, was blown against a truck yesterday afternoon at the corner of Spruce and Nassau street, dislocating his right hip.

Miss. Ivel's Concert.

Miss. Clarisse Ivel, of the Opera Comique, Paris, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Music Hall. Among her selections were Massenet's "Airs d'Herold," Schumann's "Eile Est a Toi" and the serenade from "Mignon," all of which were delightfully rendered.



The Scene of Aged Charles Schneider's Peculiar Death.

While standing on the roof, a few feet back of the point marked A, a sudden blast of wind hurled him over the cornice to the yard below. His body struck the ground at the point indicated by the letter B, twenty feet away from the building. He died from internal injuries before an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital reached the scene. The dotted line shows the course of his fall.

A "SAD BLOW" TO THE VICTIMS.

Chased Their Hats Down Spruce Street After They "Bit."

A wind swept down through Nassau street and across from City Hall Park yesterday afternoon with a velocity that made Forecaster Dunn open his eyes. To modest maidens and weak-lunged men it was an abominable wind, but for irrepressible Young America it struck the town with all the unctious of a blessing, for it afforded the entire crowd, keeping a firm hold upon their own hats, would gaze upward so strongly as at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets. There the breezes that swept up through the huge funnel caused by the tall buildings of Nassau street met the winds that tore across City Hall Park, and the result of this junction was a whirlwind that carried everything before it.

Boys and men gathered at this corner from noon until sunset and constituted themselves a band of practical jokers. Suddenly the entire crowd, keeping a firm hold upon their own hats, would gaze upward with one accord, while several would point excitedly at some imaginary object upon the top of one of the adjacent buildings. The unwary passerby invariably proved an easy victim. Filled with curiosity he would at once lift his head to observe the fictitious cause of all this excitement and in a second his hat would be whirling away down Spruce street, and as he started in hot pursuit his ears were assailed with shouts of laughter, while the merry chorus of "Where did you get that hat?" would be borne to him upon the hurricane that carried him along.

The victims of these jokers must have numbered hundreds, and the fun of it was that as soon as a man regained his truant headgear he would join the throng to assist in the initiation of a new unfortunate.

The vane on the Tribune building was the cause of some of the commotion. Men of keen sight insisted that it shook as if weary of its perch.

MISS STRAUSS WAS STEPPING FROM CAR TO CAR AND HER HAT FLEW OFF.

She Let Go the Rail and Wild Gust Lifted Her from the Platform.

Her Long Cloak Was Inflated and She Was Lifted Twenty Feet into the Air.

DROPPED ABOUT FIFTY YARDS AWAY.

The Train, Which Was Going Forty Miles an Hour, Was Stopped, and Miss Strauss, Though Unconscious, Was Found Slightly Hurt.

Miss Lillian Strauss with her brother and two friends left her home in No. 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street to visit friends at Paterson yesterday. They took the 8:30 a. m. Susquehanna & Western express at Jersey City. After they had passed New Durham they concluded to go forward that they might have some all together, for one of the party was standing.

The train, which is the fastest on the road, was going forty miles an hour. A gale was sweeping across the desolate Hackensack meadows. In going from car to car the travellers had to cling to the guard rail to keep their footing. The first three of the party got over safely.

As Miss Strauss, who was behind, stepped between the platforms an unusually strong gust of wind struck the train. The girl was clinging tightly to the rail. Suddenly a whirl of wind lifted Miss Strauss's hat. She let go her hold on the rail and put her hand to her head. She was caught in the full fury of the gale and lifted clear from the platform.

The girl was lifted twenty feet into the air. She landed in the frozen marsh fifty yards away. The news spread through the cars in an instant and the conductor stopped the train. Some of the train's crew walked back with Miss Strauss's brother. They found her lying in the snow and grass unconscious.

She soon recovered and the only injuries she received beyond a nervous shock was a small two-inch scalp wound.

NEW COMEDY AT THE EMPIRE.

The Empire Theatre Company will present a new comedy Monday evening, entitled "Bohemia," by Clyde Fitch. It is from the French, and has a prologue and four acts. Henry Miller returns to the company. Others in the cast are: Viola Allen, W. Faversham, J. E. Hodson, Elsie de Wolfe, May Robson, W. H. Cranston, Joseph Humphreys, E. Y. Backus, W. T. Whitman, J. L. Stanley, Charles Day, Jane Hartman, Ellen Gail and Katharine Mullins.

SALVATION ARMY PROFITS.

Vast Amount of Trading but Little Gain Shown by the Balance Sheets.

Three Millions of Property in the United Kingdom Is Held in Trust, but for Whom?

FEWER OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

Annual Report Shows the Enthusiasm There Has Partially Died Out—Germany and Belgium Difficult Fields for Converts.

By Julian Ralph.

London, March 4.—The annual report of the Salvation Army shows that there has been a decrease in the number of officers in England. The contagious enthusiasm died away during the past few years, but there has been considerable growth in newer fields.

In the United States the Army has nearly doubled its strength during the past five years, though it has declined in Canada.

The report shows that the hardest fields for the Army to get a foothold in are Germany and Belgium, but real advances have been made. In India and Java to-day are 11,880 officers leading 3,673 corps. Every corps pays two officers and sends a tenth of its receipts for the support of the division staff.

Periodical special collections are made for the sustenance of the international staff, which controls the work throughout the world. The proceeds of the annual "Self-Denial Fund" and the profits made by the trading of the Army also go to the international headquarters. The balance sheets issued from the Queen Victoria street headquarters show what is done with all the funds received at headquarters.

For the year ending September 30, 1895, the total income was between £120,000 and £140,000. Of this £48,000 was raised by the "self-denial week," £37,000 by rents paid by the local corps, £3,400 by trade operations and most of the rest by special collections and contributions. £11,000 was spent on international headquarters and the remainder in extending foreign work, helping the sick, training cadets and so forth.

The most surprising part of the balance sheets is the record of the trade department, which prints and sells the War Cry, with a circulation of nearly a quarter of a million a week, as well as other periodicals, and it deals in everything from hallooah bonnets to tea and big drums and bicycles. It sells goods to the amount of £183,000 a year, yet after allowing for the interest on borrowed capital and the depreciation of plant, it is only able to show a profit of £4,000 for the year. Ever this is only apparent, as stock in hand is worth £3,900 less at the end of the year than at the beginning. That is to say, the whole trade operations of the Army only brought about £100 after paying expenses.

The international headquarters now own three million dollars worth of real estate in the United Kingdom. It is mortgaged to nearly two-thirds of its value; but to whom does this property belong? Certainly not to the members of the Army, not to its officers. Is it held in trust? And if so for whom and who are the trustees? These are questions which the newspapers are asking.

LATEST FROM EVA BOOTH.

In a Statement to Her Officers She Says Her Brother Has Tried to Disrupt the Army.

Miss Eva Booth, the present head of the Salvation Army in this country, accompanied by her chief aid, Colonel Nicol, arrived in this city from Boston on the noon train yesterday. They were at once taken to the Army headquarters in Fourteenth street. Commander Eva Booth issued the following statement to her officers yesterday:

1. The Commander's statement that he did not refuse to obey orders can scarcely deceive any one, for he admits in his letter to you that he was not free to take another command, "what simply means that under the profession of obedience, to forewell orders he was not prepared for carrying out. It is that the soldier's spirit is that what he expected and demanded of you."

2. His statement that he did not resign is unfounded. Certain reasons compelled him to state that he would not take another command. What is that but resignation? The commander is merely playing with words when he asserts the contrary. The letter of January 31 was a letter of resignation.

3. His repeated statement that he was peremptorily dismissed is equally false. We had no power to dismiss. Such a thought was farthest from our minds. In fact, our last act was to send a letter to National Headquarters imploring him to come and spend the remainder of that memorable night in prayer, or if he could not do so, saying that we would see him again in the morning in the hope that the night's reflection would enable him to decide upon his seeing the General before his taking the step he intended.

4. His statement that Commissioner Herbert Booth demanded that the "Baps be handed over by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning" is untrue. No such demand was made. There is ample evidence to prove this, but nothing, it seems to me, can be gained by going into details.

5. The statement that we are going back on our actions is meaningless. When he says that negotiations were closed he states what is correct, but they were closed, unfortunately, by the Commanders themselves, for we did all in our power to discover their whereabouts the day they withdrew from the headquarters.

We look upon the circular letter sent by the Commander to the officers of the corps as a desperate attempt to disrupt the Salvation Army forces in the United States. Despite repeated promises, both public and private, that no such attempt should be made.

The People's Common Sense

Medical, or Medicine Simplified by R.V. Pierce, M.D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Trivalle Medical Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 268 pages, illustrated, 60c. 50c. copies sold at \$1.00. Now sent, paper-bound, ABSOLUTELY FREE on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

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